

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promise; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

—Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

For the Principia.

THE REBELLION.—ITS MORAL AND ITS REMEDIES.

The Rebellion still rages. There appears to be no softening, no relenting, no disposition on the part of the rebels, to submit. Instead of this, defiance, hate, and assumed contempt is manifested. The leaders in the rebellion will never say *peccavi*. They are too proud for that. With them
"To reign is worth ambition, though in hell;
Better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven."

To think of these bold, bad men, as they develop the worst aspects of our fallen nature, is indeed appalling. In their long concocted schemes of villainy, in order to overthrow the best form of government the world has ever seen, since the passing away of the commonwealth of Israel, we see a degree of moral turpitude such as has never been reached by man, acting against his brother. For the Government of the United States was ordained in order to form a more perfect union, promote tranquility, provide for the common defence, establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty. What more noble ends than these could be desired? *Union, peace, protection, justice and liberty, for all, and unto all the people.* The desire to destroy such a Government, could only have arisen in the minds of the most vile, the most depraved, whose language is

"To do aught good, never will be our task,
But ever to do ill our sole delight."

And not content with aiming to destroy the magnificent fabric reared at such costly sacrifice, by their fathers, based upon union built round about with bulwarks, securing peace, affording safety and distributing justice, adorned with the cap-stone of liberty. They seek, instead thereof, to build up and perpetuate a Devildom, a Pandemonium, where there shall be ever more heard and seen the harsh sounds of discord, the horrid images of war, unsheltered millions exposed to every outrage, justice trampled into the dirt, and Liberty made to be a grinning mask, or a foot ball to kick at.

And, such is their blindness and impudence, they ask the world, in 1862, to aid them in constructing this Devil's empire. And worse than this, such is the result of their reading backwards the Magna Charta of our Nation—of perverting the lively oracles of human Redemption, that they arrogate to themselves the approbation and protection of the Holy One of Israel. Satan himself was never guilty of such hypocrisy as this. We are sorry for these arch rebels, and more so for the multitudes they have deceived, and are deceiving.

But the Rebellion must be put down. What do we now need to bring it to a conclusion? *Prayer, simply PRAYER.* The armed hosts stand prepared. All we need is for the

Jehovah of Hosts to give the word 'Forward.' The ship launched, the sails unfurled, all that is needed is the breath of heaven.

When cowardly Amalek attacked the rear of the Hebrew Army, just after God had delivered that army from the bondage of Egypt, and from the oppressions of Pharaoh, Joshua was ordered to take a company of picked men, and repel the enemy. He did so. This was not enough. The best leader and the best men were not sufficient. The help of God was needed likewise, and so the Commander-in-chief ascends a high mountain, overlooking the field of battle, for the purpose of invoking the aid of God, "to lift up holy hands without wrath and doubting." This Moses did, assisted by his aids, until victory perched upon the banner of the Jews. The lifting up of the hands of Moses may have been like the lifting up of the rod over the waters in the Red Sea, and in the rock, a manifestation of the power of God. The Jews say "when Moses held up his hands in prayer, the house of Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hands from prayer, the house of Amalek prevailed." No doubt Moses prayed. The outstretched rod itself was a prayer. What we need now is *prayer*, fervent, faithful, and persevering, that it may be effectual. *Prayer* going up from the mountains and valleys, from the cities and villages, from the closets, hearths, and social meetings; prayers going up as intercessory angels, that shall appear in the presence of God for us, from the shop and from the plow, from the sea and from the shore, from all that have a heart to pray, and never rest till our "Joshua shall discomfit Amalek and his people, with the edge of the sword."

Men who have "no king but Caesar," do not see the moral there is connected with the present rebellion,—the deepest, most wide-spread rebellion ever excited against any human Government, unless the history of the Chinese Rebellion, which has been raging for years, shall prove an exception,—yet it has a meaning, a deep significance. Let us ponder its import.

A rebellion more causeless and flagrantly wicked, has been in existence for some six thousand years. This entire globe has been the scene of action. Past and present generations of men the rebels. Men have aimed to secede from the authority of God, utterly to ignore God's right over them, and have aimed to overthrow the Government of the Most High.

— Though woo'd and awed,

"Blest and chastised, a flagrant rebel still.

"A rebel 'midst the thunders of His throne!

"Nor I alone! a rebel universe!

"My species, up in arms! not one exempt!"

The Government of God is like the laws that emanate therefrom, holy, just, and good.

God is concerned in maintaining His just sway over the Universe. His Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom. It cannot be diminished, nor corrupted. Law prevails in, and over all His works. Things that get wrong, must get right, or God will set them right. Hence it is that God has been, and now is, engaged in suppressing the rebellion so long and fearfully waged against His kingdom. Various methods are employed for this purpose, Gospel method and law method. That when His judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world shall learn righteousness, do right, render to all their due. And so we may look on this present rebellion of the South against the North, as God's controversy with us. God, speaking to us, in the booming of cannon, which are but the echoes of Sinai. God's lesson to us, written long ago in ink, now written in blood and fire, saying unto us, "Ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor. Behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the famine, to the

pestilence, and I will make you to be removed to all the kingdoms of the earth.

In the way of thy judgments have we waited for thee, O Lord!

W. H.

For the Principia.

UNITED ACTION.

They whose infinity of desire, expectation, hope and worship center upon self, being circumscribed by the limits of their generation, are certainly in some respects "wiser than the children of light." Let us not fail to profit by good practical suggestions, emanating from whatever source. Are the ends of any human government to be promoted? Concert of action is secured among *its friends*. Be it the object to increase the efficiency and add to the number of loyal subjects of such government? Concert of action is sought and secured by *only its friends*.

With Christian kindness and modesty, but yet with a full conviction that it is needed and should be heeded, it is suggested, by way of admonition, that vain is the help of man. And that the servant of the Lord *Almighty*, is often beguiled away from his infinitely strong and sure fastness—the fortress of God's immutable promises.

Finding himself drifting rapidly towards the yawning gulf of destruction, having been startled into consciousness by the sudden flash of some beacon light, he finds, that, during the whirl of surrounding elements, he has, at some time, he knows not when, drawn in his anchor from within the haven of surety and cast it upon some "majestic march" of events, upon some Editors of religious papers, some Prince, Potentate, General, President or perhaps upon "Congress itself." Hence the danger of his then position, as a legitimate sequence of trust in finite objects.

Far be it from the body that has entered upon "the work of converting the world to God," to refrain from associated and concerted action, or from united social prayer and praise to Him who can give success, and whom we serve.

In this time of peculiar need—in this "present crisis," God forbid that any effective force should attach to councils, should they be given, calculated to disparage the calling and assembling, either in local districts or by the country at large, of "Ecumenical Councils of American" Christians, "to consider the questions of present duty, and give expression to their well matured convictions concerning the position which they, as such, and as a body, should occupy in the present crisis."

The "not forsaking the assembling ourselves together;" and the "exhorting one another; and so much the more as we see the day approaching" are privileges and duties fully as important as means of grace, to us, as they were to the Hebrews in Paul's day.

Surely it cannot be true of us, as Christians, that, because "Congress itself is grappling with" any particular form of sin, whether it be for the purpose of shielding and preserving it, or for the purpose of removing it, with compensation to the sinners, who by such act shall be deprived of their idol, thus acknowledging the *right* of property in such idol; or whether it be for the purpose of putting it away according to the plan devised by Infinite justice—we say that, under either of these or any other circumstances, Christians as such should not fail to fraternize and mingle for conference, consultation, council, and for prayer and praise before the common Throne.

The "Northern Luminary" is correct in its statement that "a national Convention of Christians would be a desideratum."

Our suggestion is, that Conventions of such character be called, for the purpose of acting against, not merely slavery, but also upon other legitimate subjects.

Let the question of numbers as a basis for such call, have no weight, whatever.

A Gideon's band, valient for the truth, is better than a vast array encumbered with shackles and faint heartedness.
ARCADE, JAN. 1862. R. W. L.

FROM THE HOME OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Our readers will remember how the President elect, on leaving his home for the White House, desired the prayers of his Christian friends and neighbors. Here is a letter from one of them, from which may be inferred that they have not forgotten his request.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 12th Jan., 1862.

Bro. Goodell:

Your deadly thrusts at Slavery, (our great American Baal) with God's only authorized weapons, *the Sword of the Spirit*, is making it tremble and giving it long breath, like the agonies of death.

If God approved the slaying of four hundred of Ahab's false prophets by Elijah, at the brook Kishon, will He not approve of your slaying, with spiritual weapons, at least four thousand? I regret to say there are many so-called religious papers, printed in the East, and distributed all through the West, which, instead of bringing food to the soul are real time serving, unstable, unreliable, bewildering and unsatisfying, and always found at least a Sabbath day's journey behind public opinion. To be found ahead of public opinion in religion or morals, would be wholly out of place.

I have taken the *N. Y. Evangelist*, I think, about twenty-five years—it once was food—now it would starve a mouse, and I must give it up. There is hardly salt enough to save the nation. Thank the Lord, there is a purifying movement in progress; while many complain and lament, I clearly see much cause for rejoicing.

The black man has blood in his veins, is susceptible of pain and pleasure, is a human being, a creature of God, and must be treated as such. I expect the wrath of the Almighty, the curse of God on this nation, until slavery shall be wiped out—until the same justice and humanity is measured to him, as if he were a white man.

"With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." Are we not seeing it verified? Have we not, as a nation, courted, loved, and cherished slavery? And are we not getting slavery for pay? How do we plead the cause of the poor, when he had no chance to plead his own case? Another verification. With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged. Are we not, as a nation, receiving our own coin? And have we not merited it? Is it not right?

God, says, "He shall have judgment without mercy, that hath shown no mercy." What mercy hath been shown, during whole generations, to the four millions of God's friendless poor, by the twenty-six millions? Is it any wonder the wrath of God is heavy upon us? It is a greater wonder it came no sooner. By this judgment His word is established, the prophets confirmed, and God's truth and honor vindicated before the eyes of the nations of the earth.

There is greater need for the cleansing of the sanctuary than when our Saviour made his advent, to save this fallen world.

"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." And I now expect that God will avenge every drop of blood from the blood of Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, at Alton, Ill., to the blood of that heroic John Brown, on the "sacred soil of Virginia." Oh! that our rulers would give heed to God's word, and not, like old Pharaoh, hold on to the curse, (the identical sin) until there is one dead in every house. A lieutenant, a promising young man is just brought from Pilot Knob, Mo., and buried here, this afternoon. The graves will be thick, the abuse of abolitionists ended, fugitive slave laws out of date, "and not a dog move his tongue, when this war is ended." Oh! This guilty nation! A horrible sin, and it must be a horrible judgment.

Old Jeremiah, if living now, would lament and weep more bitterly than in his day. I must continue my file of your little precious paper, and therefore send you \$1, and also \$1 for one to give away. Send me two papers, hereafter.

The two books, *Spencer's Unconstitutionality of Slavery*, and *Geo. B. Cheever's Guilt and Criminality of Slaveholding*, were lately received—all satisfactory.

I am for Union with freedom, forever,
But for Union with slavery, never!

What a picture for angels to behold! Twenty-six millions banded together to rob, crush down and brutalize four millions of innocent, friendless, helpless, human beings!

- 1st. Rob them from their native land.
- 2d. Rob them of wages.
- 3d. Rob them of their children.
- 4th. Rob them of their wives.
- 5th. Rob them of themselves, forcibly rob them of every thing that makes them above a mule, and then call it *good religion*! Is it not enough to make a dog vomit in the streets?

No tokens yet, of repentance. No sympathy for the slave. A regular triangular fight is now on hand. Jeff. Davis & Co., fighting to protect slavery *outside* of the Union. Mr. Lincoln & Co., fighting to protect slavery *inside* of the Union. And the living God fighting against both! Which, think you, will win?

FROM A PASTOR IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

It astonishes me that the mass of people, even including the best, are not more solemnized and sobered by what is going on. How excited and eager to crowd things on. How ready to trifle! How reckless and forgetful of God!

The policy seems to be to banish every sober thought, and get up and keep up a furor of passionate excitement.

I think that these mad, rushing, reckless and self-confident politicians, and impenitent godless men know but very little what they are doing, and apprehend, perhaps not at all, what we are all coming to. And our National leaders! I don't know but it is *wisdom* that is guiding them, and that they will soon moor the old ship safely again, but it seems more to me as if it might be that they are being left to fall before the on-rushing tide of events which they little dream of yet. I think the days of slavery are about numbered; but I am not sure that we are all going to get out of the difficulty, so easily—not even, I fear, by paying the loyal (?) slaveholders!

Indeed, the fact, that our best anti-slavery men, so many of them, are ready to adopt that plan, seems to me to furnish ground for the saddest and most alarming apprehensions.

REBEL ANTECEDENTS.

A correspondent asks if it would not be useful to correct an impression sedulously spread abroad in England, that the men and the principles now guiding our government are the same which have made the American spirit and policy so much disliked in Europe in past years.

It has been frequently pointed out to foreigners, within the year past, that the men who are now chiefs of the rebellion are the same who, in other years, when at the head of our government, established those very principles and carried out the acts which were most objected to by Englishmen. It was the slave power which brought on the Mexican war, against the wishes of almost the entire North. It was the slave power, now in rebellion, and coddled by the British and Spanish governments, which projected all the filibustering raids on Cuba and Central America. It was the slave power which fostered the African slave trade, and by appointing its tools to the duty of preventing the fitting out of vessels for the African coast, did so much to revive that infamous traffic. New Orleans was the headquarters of Walker; Quitman of Mississippi, was the bosom friend of Lopez, and Jefferson Davis gave money and influence to encourage every filibustering descent from our shores upon Cuba and Nicaragua.

These same men were the authors of the notorious "Ostend Manifesto," which caused British journalists to stigmatize us as a nation of land pirates; and when Spain first offered us free trade with Cuba, it was the pro-slavery conspirators in Congress and in the Cabinet who contemptuously cast away a trade which would have benefited our whole country, and preferred instead to fulminate Ostend manifestoes and other declarations of "manifest" piracy.

It was Slidell—not long since received and entertained by the Captain-General of Cuba, and now journeying to England as the honored guest of the British government—who introduced into the United States Senate, on January 10th, 1859, a bill making appropriations to "facilitate" the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, and in his report to the Senate, on the same bill, made January 24th, advocated the appropriation of thirty million dollars for this purpose, "to be used by the President, if he shall see fit, in advance of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate." This bill excited a storm of indignation in Spain and England, and was denounced as an iniquitous attempt at bribery and corruption.

We have already pointed out in this column the fact, shown by the official records of the African slave trade during the administration of Mr. Buchanan—the meek tool of Floyd, Toombs and Davis—that in those four years the American ships used in that traffic were in very many

cases owned and commanded by southern men; that in fact the trade was in the hands entirely of foreigners, South Carolinians, and Louisianians.

Americans are surprised that such facts as these, and this other, that southern politicians, and they alone, have constantly abused the English in speeches and letters, and as constantly when they were in the government sought occasion of quarrel with the British government—do not seem to affect in the slightest degree public sentiment in Great Britain. There may be a very sufficient reason for this, however, in the consciousness that we are in the throes of a great reformation. The conviction that with the election of Mr. Lincoln a new and purer era began in our political history was not entertained alone by those who voted for the President. It was shared equally by the southern leaders, who saw in the result of that election their overthrow, not for four years, but for ever. Therefore they rebelled. But in Europe this is not yet believed. In nearly all the writings of foreigners on "the American question" we can see a tinge of doubt as to the reality of our reformation. They do not perceive how odious the selfish and unprincipled policy of the southern leaders had become to all the free states. They remember only how long the South ruled and forced compromise after compromise from the nation; and they fear that the old taint is not yet removed. They search in every act and proclamation of our present government some signs of that old leaven. And while we sincerely believe their suspicions unfounded and their unbelief without reason, we must own that in the hesitating and undefined policy of the Administration in regard to the principles on which we are to defend our national existence, foreigners may not unjustly think they perceive councils still ruled by the old fear and respect for the pro-slavery spirit which so long misruled at Washington. Thoughtful and right-minded Englishmen say that the rebels fight openly for the maintenance and spread of slavery. Seeing that they rebelled when the first check was given to the spread of their system, they say that this, and nothing else, is the cause of the war, and look to us for measures of opposition. They say that in war men must look the enemy in the face—must meet the issues he raises, and must conquer not only his regiments, but the bad principles to support which those regiments are marshalled.—*Post*.

We add that the great fault of the Federal Government is its backwardness to abolish the American oligarchy that finds sympathy with European oligarchy.—*Principia*.

THE PEOPLE AHEAD OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

They show that the management of the Government is to be more and more conformed to the spirit and wishes of the people. One of the most remarkable facts in our present condition is, that the popular mind has from the beginning outrun the action of the authorities. When Mr. Lincoln called for seventy thousand troops, and called for them with some fear and trembling, the people responded with a hundred and fifty thousand; when Mr. Chase asked a loan of ten millions, he was offered fifty millions; when Congress hesitated about imposing a tax, the persons who were to pay it clamored for its imposition. Thus, in all the events of the war, the people have demonstrated their determination, their zeal, their fearlessness, and their resolve to carry it to the end. They have no love for traitors; they will not parley or compromise with rebellion; they have drawn their swords, and will not sheath them until the great objects for which they were drawn have been gained.

It will be the same in regard to that great question of the treatment of slavery, which produces so much anxiety in some minds. Many persons give themselves no rest because the Administration and Congress proceed cautiously on a subject of such moment; but they forget that the people of the country are, after all, the sources of inspiration to the Government; and that when the people have spoken, the Government will echo the sound. Every day is convincing the masses of the community that there can be no real end to this war until the real cause of it has been grappled with and subdued. They see that the map which outlines the slave region will answer to outline the secession region. They see that wherever the slaves are many the secessionists are many, and that just as slavery thins out, the feeling of opposition to the Government lessens. Slavery is the only element in the civilization of the country which produces the least antagonism; the only thing which prevents a most cordial reconciliation between the sections now at war; and were it removed as a fact tomorrow, the North and South would fly to each other's arms, as husband and wife after a misunderstanding which has had no grounds.

This conviction of the masses, then, will soon spread to their representatives. Already, we are told, there has been a marked change of opinion in the political circles of Washington. Senators and representatives who went thither strongly opposed to any action upon slavery, now hesitate only as to the best methods. Slavery must be fettered and ultimately removed, they say, but they doubt whether this is to be done by an act of Congress so much as by an advance of the army. In either case, however, the end must be attained. In the army itself there are still officers and men who cling to their past prejudices, who

are willing to see loyal people stripped of their rights, even deprived of their lives in the necessity of war, but who are unwilling to see criminals and traitors made accountable for their wrongs through the same necessity. But these are not so many as they were, and it is among the cheering aspects of the times that they are growing fewer. When they find that the Senate will not confirm the nomination of officers who make themselves officious on the side of the enemy, they will be fewer still.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

That the downfall of Republican Institutions in the United States, is the event desired by a class of people in England who sympathize with such papers as the *London Times*, has become indisputably apparent. This is one of the paramount reasons which this class find for favoring the rebel cause. The tendency of the leaders of the rebellion is directly and unmistakably towards that system of government which secures power to the rich, by disfranchising the poor. The proposition made by the Virginia Convention to degrade labor by confining the elective franchise to the wealthy, affords great satisfaction to the *Times*. The rights of the people to elect their rulers, etc., it speaks of as the rights of a mob. The lower classes, in its opinion, should have no voice in such matters—should be governed everywhere, as they are in Great Britain, by that class of favored people, for whom the aristocracy imagine the world was made. The standing in society and the political rights of citizens should be measured by pounds, shillings and pence. We believe in this country that all men are born free and equal. The *London Times* and the class it represents, believe the poor are born to labor and obey, while it is the exclusive privilege of the capitalist to govern. Hence the lower classes are, by the opponents of the rights of man, in England, spoken of as "mobs." The oligarchy of the South are in sympathy upon this important principle—a principle which constitutes the great difference between monarchical and republican governments. In order to show that we have fairly represented the views of the anti-Republican aristocracy of England, we copy the following paragraph from an article in the *London Times*, commenting on the President's message.

"We have nothing to say for slavery: but if Mr. Lincoln's description of the South is indeed true—if she is fighting to emancipate herself from the blind tyranny of a degraded mob, from elective Judges and elective Governors—he has given his antagonists a better title to European sympathy than they have hitherto possessed, and thrown upon his Government the stigma of fighting to impose upon others institutions which have already brought it to the verge of ruin."

The right of the "lower classes" to a voice in the affairs of the nation, it is seen, according to the *Times*, has brought our institutions to the verge of ruin. The rebel leaders are fighting to destroy this right, and hence the sympathy for them, expressed by the "upper classes" in England. The association is a natural one. The link corresponds exactly with the ties that united the Tories to the British Government, in the time of the American revolution. Let us understand our enemies.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

An able and enlightened Russian statesman and nobleman, M. Tourgueneff, exiled from his native land in 1825 for his philanthropic efforts to bring about that emancipation which the present Emperor has had the glory of measurably consummating, wrote thus in 1848 concerning, in his memorial volumes, "La Russie et les Russes," v. iii., pp. 270, 271:

"The influence of England upon the rest of the world has been, in general, exceedingly fruitful, beneficent, and useful; it is so still, in consequence of the commercial relations of that nation with every people on the globe. But the necessities of trade have also consequences by no means elevating. It is the force of things, it is God that makes commerce; and the relations between peoples the farthest removed from one another, serve as a means of attaining the great end of human civilization. Men in general see in them only a means of satisfying their love of gain. When to this exclusive tendency is added, as in England, an excess of products which demands new markets at any cost, the most civilized commercial peoples end, by caring only to sell as much as possible to everybody; they thus come easily into a great indifference to the social and political welfare of the peoples with whom they traffic, and are readily disposed to enter into alliance with the most detestable governments, provided the latter allow them to despoil their oppressed subjects at their leisure."

"We may conclude that the influence exerted by a people placed in such conditions cannot hereafter have very important results for general civilization."

Judged by the present attitude of England towards this country, her evident desire to fraternize with the Southern Confederacy at the expense of four million blacks in bondage, the language above quoted bears almost the marks of prophecy as well as of philosophic discernment. M. Tourgueneff has lived to see the wish of his life realized in the action of Alexander II., in relation to the serfs of Russia; he may also to-day compare, with a melancholy satisfaction, his logical forebodings, fifteen years ago, of the future of

England, with the present deplorable exhibitions of that country.—*Liberator*.

FROM A PASTOR OF A CONG. CH. IN ILLINOIS.

ROCKTON, Ill., Jan. 18th, 1862.

Rev. William Goodell.

Dear Brother:—It is now about four months since I first saw the *Principia*, and for about three months I have enjoyed the privilege of reading its richly laden columns. I desire briefly to express my sense of its character and its value. I am no obsequious flatterer, and have nothing personally, to gain or lose, by what I may say of your paper.

Indeed, I have become almost habituated to fault finding, by the constant exhibitions of contemptible temporizing and duplicity, on the part of public journals, religious and secular, which I read.

But I have had many hours of rejoicing and thanksgiving to God, that I am permitted at last, to read a paper that is truthful and honest in all its comments on our national affairs. Your paper exhibits the rare quality of scriptural integrity in politics, a quality which does not appear in the politics of religious or secular papers, East or West, so far as I am acquainted, with few exceptions. Unless the principles of your paper are adopted by our Government, there is no hope for our country; God forbid there should be any! I want no country without righteousness.

Better a hundred fold that our nation should be destroyed, than that it should stand a monument of guilt, and of God's curse, and a disgrace to its professed Christianity. As I would sooner follow my mother or sister to the grave, than to see her live debauched, so when I can no longer hope that the nation will be rescued from the blight and pollution of slavery, then will I wish for the waves of the two oceans to meet, and close forever over its bosom.

I shall do all I can to extend the circulation of your paper, and by every public and private effort in my power shall seek to promote godly sentiments on our national affairs, among the people. I have the honor of being poor, for righteousness sake; I have forfeited good salaries because I hate iniquity, and will denounce it; I therefore rejoice and feel great satisfaction in my poverty. But it is nevertheless inconvenient, and I exceedingly regret that I am unable to put your paper into every family in this region of country. If I had fifty dollars, yea, a thousand, I should put as many copies of your paper into the hands of men here, in the West, that need it, and send you their names for a year.

There are very many that would read your paper if they had it, who are unable or unwilling to pay for it. And many of these would be unable to do without it if they had one year's reading of it. For no man with a live conscience can fail to fall in love with it.

I send you enclosed twenty-five cents in stamps for copies to exhibit as samples for the purpose of procuring subscribers.

May God bless you in your good work. It is a part of the great work of salvation. "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." The people must be taught righteousness, not as a condition, but as a fruit, and an essential accompaniment and evidence of their faith and hope in Christ. "Faith without works is dead." Christians everywhere, must be taught that they have no ground for hope, unless the fruits of righteousness appear in their lives. These are times of trial, in which every Christian's faith and hope are brought to the test. Oh how sadly wanting are many who are weighed in these political balances of God's providence. With high esteem,

Yours truly, L. H. J.

THE PRESIDENT ON CATCHING NEGROES.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

At the leave taking of Gen. James H. Lane at the White House, on Friday p. m., a conversation occurred so remarkable and important in its scope, and so evidently designed for the public eye, that I feel at liberty to record it for the readers of *The Tribune*.

There were present at the time, President Lincoln, Gen. Lane, Senator Pomeroy, Commissioner Dole, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different departments of Government.

On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, you know my way; I shall pursue the policy with which I began, and somebody will get hurt."

To which the President replied:

"Yes, General, I understand you. And the only difference

between you and me is, that you are willing to surrender fugitives to loyal owners in case they are willing to return; while I do not believe the United States Government has a right to give them up, in any case. And if it had, the people would not permit us to exercise it."

Gen. Lane rejoined:

"That remark, Mr. President, makes me happier than anything that has transpired since the commencement of the war. And if you will announce that, as the active policy of the Administration, and let us win one victory on it, you will be the most popular man ever on this continent!"

Mr. Lincoln returned a nod of earnest acknowledgment, and another prominent officer present added:

"I have been aching to ask you, Mr. President, why you do not, without asking the consent of Congress, or anybody else, acquire or set apart some territory somewhere in the South, and say to the negroes in the rebel States, 'Here! come out and go over there, and we will protect you, in its possession and your own freedom.'"

After some other general remarks, the General and his friends withdrew.

The General, with his staff, leaves the city this p. m. for the field of his service in Kansas, and, having won the contested seat in the United States Senate, he now avows his intention to go before the Legislature of the State which elected him, and return the honor to their hands.

I know the above narration of the conversation of the Chief Magistrate will cause a thrill of gratitude and hopeful confidence in the breasts of thousands and hundreds of thousands whose solitude and patriotic impatience have shaken their faith in the clearness of the Executive head, and in the courage of the hand that is at the helm. May God speed the Right.

W. A. CROFT.

If the President means, in earnest, what the above report makes him to say, we may expect to see a change in the army. We fear it was only one of the characteristic jests of Mr. Lincoln.

ATTACK ON OUR SOLDIERS BY ARMED NEGROES.

A member of the Indiana Twentieth Regiment, now encamped near Fortress Monroe, writes to *The Indianapolis Journal* on the 23d:

Yesterday morning, Gen. Mansfield, with Drake de Kay, Aid-de-Camp, in command of seven companies of the 20th New York, German Rifles, left Newport News on a reconnaissance. Just after passing Newmarket Bridge, seven miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance, and soon after their advance was attacked by 600 of the enemy's cavalry.

The company formed to receive cavalry, but the cavalry advancing deployed to the right and left when within musket range, and unmasked a body of 700 negro infantry, all armed with muskets, who opened fire on our men, wounding two lieutenants and two privates, and rushing forward surrounded the company of Germans who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes and wounding several more. The main body, hearing the firing, advanced at a double-quick, in time to recover their wounded and drive the enemy back, but they did not succeed in taking any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that they were shot by negroes, and that not less than 700 were present, armed with muskets.

This is, indeed, a new feature in the war. We have heard of a regiment of negroes at Manassas, and another at Memphis, and still another at New Orleans, but did not believe it till it came so near home, and attacked our men. There is no mistake about it. The 20th Germans were actually attacked and fired on, and wounded by negroes.

It is time that this thing was understood, and if they fight us with negroes, why should not we fight them with negroes too? We have disbelieved these reports too long, and now let us fight the devil with fire. The feeling is intense among the men. They want to know if they came here to fight negroes, and if they did, they would like to know it. The wounded men swear they will kill any negro they see, so excited are they, at the dastardly act. It remains to be seen how long the Government will now hesitate, when they learn these facts. One of the lieutenants was shot in the back part of the neck, and is not expected to live.

THE WORLD MOVING AGAIN. "It is idle to talk about controlling or resisting the sentiment of hostility to slavery engendered by this war."—*Post*.

This sentiment of hostility to slavery is founded in essential justice. It is idle to talk "about 'resisting' it, indeed. That is happily as futile as it would be foolish. But it is not 'idle to talk about controlling' it. It will be controlled and guided through lawful channels, and by constitutional methods, to its happy consummation."—*The World*.

If hostility to slavery be founded in essential justice, then the abolition of slavery would be an act of justice. To "establish justice" is the declared object of the Constitution, which the Government is sworn to administer for its declared ends. The lawful way, then, as well as the only practical way to "control slavery"—"to a happy consummation," is to abolish it. The national Government is "the lawful channel" for its abolition.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

CHANGE OF OUR DAY OF PUBLISHING. The *Principia* will hereafter be published on *Thursdays* instead of *Saturdays*, so that most of our readers will receive it before the Sabbath.

HAVE YOU PETITIONED CONGRESS?

Have you yet signed a petition to Congress for the abolition of slavery?

If not, have you done your duty to the slave, to your country, to your God, and to posterity?

You blame the President, perhaps, or you blame Congress, because they do not abolish slavery. But what is the reason why they do not abolish slavery? The principal reason—the reason constantly urged, in and out of Congress, urged in the newspapers, urged at street corners, and everywhere, is—that THE PEOPLE are not in favor of the measure—that the North would be divided, that the army would throw down their arms, and therefore it would be imprudent to abolish slavery!

Only let Congress be persuaded that THE PEOPLE are in favor of abolishing slavery, that THE PEOPLE demand the measure, and all other objections would be overborne. Slavery would be abolished, of course. You are one of the people, and are as truly responsible in the matter, as any other one of them. Shall it be said, and seen at the day of final account, that you would not even write your name, on the side of justice, and the slave, not even to save your country?

Have you circulated an abolition petition in your neighborhood?

If you have not, have you done your duty to the slave, to your country, to your God, and to posterity?

If names are to be obtained to abolition petitions, somebody must make it a business to circulate them, and ask the people to sign their names to them.

If it is not your business, why is it not? Whose business is it, if it is not yours? If others will not, is there not the greater necessity for your doing it?

If you were yourself a slave, would you not think it the duty of somebody to circulate petitions for your liberation? Whose duty would you then think it to be? Would you not think it to be the duty of some one, just about such a person as you now are, or ought to be?

Your country needs the best services of all its citizens, at this perilous crisis. The question of its preservation or its overthrow hinges mainly, perhaps wholly, on the question whether Congress will speedily abolish slavery. And that question depends almost entirely upon the number of names subscribed, in due time, to petitions for the abolition of slavery. The labors of a very few men,—nay, possibly of one man,—may turn the scale, in favor of abolition, just as the action of a very few men, or even of one man, may decide a battle, and on that battle may turn the decision of the war, and the destiny of the nation.

The country is supporting a very great army, at a vast expense—two millions of dollars a day, and the question whether that great army and that vast expense will do any good, is, doubtless, to be decided by the question whether Congress will speedily abolish slavery—in other words, whether they shall be pried with a sufficiently formidable array of petitions.

How many sons can you send into the army? Have you one more to spare? If not, have you not one to enlist in the service of circulating anti-slavery petitions? One new recruit in that division of the grand army of liberation may be quite as important as in the army of the Potomac, or of Missouri, or of Port Royal.

If one tenth part of the soldiers now in the army, had been employed at home, for three months past, circulating anti-slavery petitions, the country would, probably, have been in a much fairer way for conquering a peace, than it is at present. Sixty thousand intelligent, resolute circulators of abolition petitions, for two months to come, would, undoubtedly, be of more service to the country than the same number of new recruits for the army. Is this deemed extravagant? Sixty thousand circulators of such petitions for two months, would probably secure an act of emancipation, and that would bring into the Federal service seven hundred thousand new recruits, who are now working for the rebellion.

Have you a son or sons in the army? Can't you find time, or spare a son or daughter, a few weeks, or at least a few days, to help on the work of ending the war, by a National abolition of slavery?

Here are grandmothers, mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters, busily engaged knitting socks, for husbands, sweethearts, brothers, fathers, sons, uncles, cousins, nephews, and nobody knows who, in the army! A noble work. Knit on. Ply the needles. But don't let that son or brother play the booby, by lounging and looking idly on, while he might be scouring the neighborhood, for signers to anti-slavery petitions.

If you wish to put down the rebellion, circulate the petitions.

If you desire the blessing of God upon your country, and upon her armies, circulate the petitions.

If you would complete the work commenced by our Revolutionary fathers, circulate the petitions.

If you would throw off the yoke of the slave masters, who are, even now, lording it over your Congress, dictating the measures of your Cabinet, dismissing or snubbing your Fremonts, Seigels and Camerons, circulate the petitions.

If you would keep from off the heels of your children and grand children, the fetters forged already for them, by the haters of free institutions, sign the petitions.

If you prefer a Republican Government to a military despotism of slave drivers, circulate the Petitions to Congress, till Congress enforces the demands of the Constitution, and "guarantees to every State in this Union, a Republican form of Government."

PERVERTED PATRIOTISM.

The sentiment of patriotism, rightly guided, is a noble and ennobling one; but, like other noble impulses, it may be misdirected, perverted, and prostituted to base ends.

So manifest have been the mischiefs of spurious patriotism, crushing down peoples of other nations, for the aggrandizement of its own, that some philanthropists of enlarged vision, have decried patriotism, altogether, and have insisted that there should be no love of country, in distinction from the love of mankind.

This is an error. The same judgment would displace family affection, throw down the domestic altar, and put out the family fires, that the sacred circle might be more widely extended. Some forms of communism have attempted this.

God instituted the Family, and he established Nationalities; not to stifle but to foster, the love of our species.

The love of family kindred stimulates to the love of surrounding families in the immediate neighborhood. The neighborhood is the miniature of the State, or the Nation; as the nation is of the family of nations, embracing all mankind.

With every successive expansion, commencing with the family, come new and enlarged relations, expanding the soul, and helping it to rise higher and higher in the scale of being.

With every new and enlarged relation, there come new and enlarged duties, the discharge of which serves to exercise, invigorate and expand the intellectual powers, as well as the social and benevolent affections.

The man must be a good member of a family in order to be a good neighbor, a good member of society, a good citizen,

a true patriot. And this he must be, in order to be either a true philanthropist, or a true Christian.

He who, from principle and from benevolent affection, is a good member of a family, a good son, a good brother, is preparing to be a good head of a family, a good husband, a good father, a good citizen, a true patriot, a wise and good statesman, taking care of the rights and interests of his own country, without invading the rights or disregarding the interests of other nations.

A perverted, false patriotism is the reverse of all this, and springs from opposite habits and training.

A bad member of a family, a turbulent brother, a disobedient son, will be a tyrannical husband and father, a quarrelsome or dishonest neighbor, a bad citizen, a selfish politician, a sham patriot, a dangerous statesman, a curse to his country and to the world. Persons educated under the influence of the "peculiar institution" of domestic despotism become despots, as Jefferson testified. They become disloyal citizens, conspirators, rebels, as the present condition of our country bears witness.

The family relation is perverted when, under plea of providing for the wants, or ministering to the luxury or the aggrandizement of the family, the hireling is oppressed in his wages, the neighbor robbed, defrauded, or in any way deprived of his just dues, or hindered, in the exercise of his equal rights.

Just so the principle of patriotism is perverted, when national wealth, aggrandizement, expansion, or power is sought at the expense or to the damage of any other nation, however defenceless or feeble; whenever rights are denied to other nations, which we claim for our own.

The maxims "Our Country right or wrong"—or "Our flag," irrespective of justice, equity, fraternity, humanity, are essentially misanthropic and atheistic, transforming the would-be hero into a brigand, the so-called statesman into a dishonest quarrelsome neighbor; the shrewd diplomatist into a sharper, a swindler, a paltry knave, deserving the abhorrence of all honorable men.

The man who, as a statesman, will over reach, or browbeat a neighboring nation, depriving it of its just rights, or destroying its essential interests, or taking advantage of its calamities to show it unkindness, or to make demands upon it which he would not himself, readily reciprocate, is guilty of as base an act as if he should, as a private citizen, do the same thing to a next-door neighbor, for whom he professed friendship, and a desire to live with, on amicable terms.

It would be sad to think that such plain truths needed to be uttered, in the ears of great nations, claiming to stand at the very head of Christian civilization in this latter half of this nineteenth Century of the Christian era—needed, because ignored, in their intercourse with each other, in the sight of mankind, and in the presence of the writers of their history.

CHURCH ACTION.

At a meeting of the Plymouth Church and Society of Syracuse, convened for the purpose, Jan. 14, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, that we regard slavery as the grand source of our past and present national troubles, and that while it exists, we can have, as a nation, no hope of permanent peace and prosperity, no security for the rights of ourselves and our posterity, no fulfillment of our high mission to the nations of the earth, and no power to avert the exterminating judgments of God.

2d. *Resolved*, That whatever may be the guilt of the South in fomenting this rebellion, or whatever may have been the motive of the North in arising to put it down, we believe that God, in His providence, intended the war now raging in our country, as His terrible instrumentality for the overthrow of oppression in the land, and, hence, we do not believe that the nation can safely accept any settlement of this contest that does not contemplate the immediate and utter extermination of American slavery.

3d. *Resolved*, That while we acknowledge the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon our rulers in this crisis, and the consequent difficulty of their position, and while, in view of these things, we tender to them our warmest sympathy as patriots, and our most earnest prayers as Christians, we yet deplore the tardiness in responding to the calls of God, and

the steadily increasing demands of the loyal people of the North, in regard to the emancipation of the slaves.

4th. *Resolved*, therefore, that we urge upon our Government the duty of employing the power which the war undeniably confers upon it, of proclaiming "liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," as the only means of restoring permanently, our national unity and prosperity, and as the fulfillment of the great duty we owe, as a nation, to God and humanity.

It was also *Resolved* that the proceedings of the meeting be offered to the Daily papers of our city for publication, also to the *Independent* and *Principia*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Hon. Chas. B. Sedgwick, our able Representative in Congress.

W. J. STONE, Ch.

A. G. SALISBURY, Sec.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION, AND CORRECTION. In our last paper, an error occurred toward the close of Mr. CONWAY'S Speech (page 908) which was however corrected in a part of the Edition. Mr. Conway said,

"Considered as a bloody and brutal encounter between slaveholders for *dominion*, it [the war] is justly offensive to the enlightened Christian sentiment of the age."

Our types, in a part of our Edition, had it "*disunion*;" instead of "*dominion*" which entirely altered the meaning. The sentiment cannot be too often repeated, nor too earnestly insisted upon, that a war between slaveholders, union men and secession men, but both for the security of slavery, is "justly offensive" to the enlightened and good of all nations.

If the war, on our part is not "a war to put down slavery"—if that is not its object, it is an unjustifiable war, and all posterity, and all future historians will so judge.

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1862.

Congress Senate.—Mr. Cameron was yesterday confirmed as Minister to Russia by a vote of twenty-eight to fourteen. A long and sharp debate took place previously, having been postponed from the day before.

The Post-Office Committee reported back the House bill to abolish the franking privilege, with the addition of amendments providing that nothing shall prevent the Post-Office and other Executive Departments from sending mail matter free of charge when in relation to official business.—*Tribune*.

Petitions were presented for the emancipation of slaves. The joint resolution from the House declaring the purpose of Congress to impose a tax sufficient to insure a revenue of \$150,000,000 annually, was reported from the Finance Committee, and passed, with only one dissenting vote, east by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky.—*Times*.

House.—The Committee on the District of Columbia made a report on the case of Marshal Lamont, against any interference with his jail regulations, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was not acted upon. A bill for the support of the West Point Academy was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman, obtained leave of the Committee to sit during the sessions of the House, on account of the great press of business. The Fortification bill was considered, and passed as originally reported from Committee. It appropriates \$5,700,000. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the contract for the purchase of horses for Colonel Williams' cavalry regiment, now in Kentucky. Another inquiry was started, relative to some other fraudulent contracts.—*Times*.

Mr. Fenton (Rep., N. Y.), rising to a question of privilege, inquired by what rule Marshal Lamont occupied a place on the floor of this House.

The speaker replied that he was not aware of such a rule, and had no doubt the Doorkeeper would enforce the rules.

Mr. Kellogg (Republican, Ill.) inquired whether the enforcement of the rules was to operate on the Marshal only. He did not see anybody interfere with the business of the House. Then why should Mr. Lamont be made an exception, when others, not members, were also on the floor.

The Speaker directed the Doorkeeper to enforce the rules, and expressed the hope that members would not hereafter insist on introducing their friends here.

Marshal Lamont, who was standing near the main door here retired.—*Tribune*.

This is the same Marshal Lamont, who refused to admit members of Congress to enter and examine the interior of the jail; and sent the House an insulting letter on the subject. Is it true—as has been stated in the papers—that the Marshal is brother-in-law of President Lincoln?

General Lane will leave Washington on Monday for Kansas, to take the head of the brigade. He had, yesterday,

an interview with Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War and General McClellan. They gave him full liberty to conduct the campaign in Kansas on his own principles.—*Tribune*.

Minister Adams has sent a dispatch to the Collector of this port to the effect that the pirate Sumter was recently at Cadiz, Spain. The Sumter had burned three vessels.—*Id.*

Fort Pickens.—On the first of January Fort Pickens opened fire upon a Rebel steamer at the Pensacola Navy-Yard. The batteries responded, and the firing was continued all day. Only one of our men was wounded. A shot from Pickens made a breach in Fort Barrancas. At evening Warrington was set on fire, and burned all night.

The Bermudian of January 8th, has the following paragraph:

"Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Racer* arrived here from New York, on Friday last. Her advices are to the 29th ult., and contain news of the highest moment. The American Cabinet has acceded to the just demands of Great Britain, viz., the restoration to her protection of the four persons forcibly taken as prisoners from the steamer *Trent*. This decision must, we think, be hailed with satisfaction by all parties. We are thereby spared from the apprehensions of the horrors of additional war, and the Americans have shown their good sense in thus complying with the very moderate demands made on them.

The Movement from Cairo.—From the *St. Louis Democrat*, January 15th.—The movement from Cairo is scarcely so important in itself as the public have been led to believe. According to our best advices, it consists only of about seven thousand men and three gunboats. Its destination, so far as can be evolved from the mystery which surrounds it, seems to be the occupation of Island No. 1, a point about six miles nearer Columbus than Cairo.

This occupancy is nothing of itself, and will only become important in connection with some grand simultaneous movement against the rebels in Southern Kentucky, by both Gen. Halleck and Gen. Buell.

The reports from Cairo to the effect that large reinforcements are on their way from St. Louis have, as yet, no foundation in fact. A regiment leaves here this morning for some point below on the steamer *D. A. January*, and we learn that the force which has been stationed at Sulphur Springs, about twenty miles below here, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, consisting of the Eighth and Eleventh Wisconsin will go down the river to-day. We may add in this connection that three batteries of the First Missouri Light Artillery, consisting of companies in command of Captains Welker, Murphy and Richardson, the whole battalion under Major Cavender, are under marching orders, and will leave probably to-day or to-morrow for some point in Kentucky. Further movements from this point may take place this week. Let us be patient. "Things are moving," and the beginning of the end in the Mississippi Valley is not far off.

A Startling Statement.—The *Chicago Tribune* publishes the following paragraph editorially:

"We have before us three cartridges brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to Burnside's forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three contains not a particle of powder. A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges—one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation. Was it fraud, or treachery, that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary Stanton."

Kentucky.—We learn from Kentucky that the rebels there on the route of the advance column of Union troops are driving cattle into the ponds and watering-places, and slaying them there, in order to pollute the water and make it unfit for the use of our soldiers.—*Tribune*.

Western Missouri.—What Jennison is Doing.—Correspondence *Leavenworth Conservative*.

CAMP JOHNSON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

At ten o'clock on the night of Tuesday, December 31st, two Union men came into camp from Dayton in this (Cass) county, Missouri. They had been driven from their farms by a rebel force, and came here to get aid and inform us of the enemy's position. By twelve o'clock Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony, with the Companies of Captains Jenkins, Gregory and Pardee, and with Lieutenant George H. Hoyt as aid, left our quarters for the rebel camp. The Union refugees had reported that the companies of Captains Scott, Falkner and Britz—one hundred and sixty men in all—were in Dayton. That town was reached after a rapid ride of thirty miles, just before daybreak in the morning, and rapidly surrounded. But it was soon ascertained that the bird had flown, leaving, however, tents, arms, horses and mules, which we duly and promptly corralled. Our informants represented Dayton as the headquarters, and we found such unmistakable evidences of the fact that we applied a Union torch and left the town amidst a lively conflagration.

We followed the marauders into the timber of Grand River bottom, and were fortunate enough to find them. They fired one volley, and turned and ran. None of our men were hit, and the nearest shot only succeeded in killing Captain Gregory's horse, not in delaying that gallant officer. We followed them to Wadesburg, in Henry County, scoured the timber of Big Creek, and succeeded in reaching Rose Hill that night. Between twenty and thirty of them were killed in the pursuit, many throwing away arms captured, and three rebel companies effectually dispersed. The Union men thereabout agreed with us in believing we had done a good work for New Year's.

No enemy was found at Roas Hill. Lieutenant Hoyt, with twelve of Parder's men, proceeded to what is called the Scott Settlement, the home of Captain Scott. He found there a large quantity of stores he was obliged to burn, having no means of transportation. Colonel Anthony went to Hopkinsville, and both detachments reached here last night.

On the whole, we regard the expedition as a highly successful one, and believe there are no rebel bands within forty miles of Camp Johnson.

The Collapse in Foreign Exchange and Specie.—The first fruits of the belief in the public mind that Congress had determined on a sound financial policy were evidenced yesterday in the decline of rates for foreign exchange and specie. Sterling sixty day bills, which were sold at 113½, when it was believed that an inconvertible paper currency, in the shape of \$150,000,000 of government demand notes, was the destined policy of Congress, are now offered at 109½, and buyers are not willing to pay even that price. Specie is a drug in the market, and a dead weight on the speculators. The quotations for specie range from one and a half to two per cent. premium. At the first board yesterday \$10,000 were sold at 102, and 1,600 at 101-7-8, and \$1,000—a time operation of sixty days—at 101½. These are not vast amounts for one day in New York. There is no demand for gold. No large amount could be sold at 101. The New York banks have paid specie all along to their customers for legitimate trade wants, and have always paid specie promptly in all cases and for any amount of their own bank bills.

These facts justify the wisdom of those hard-money, specie currency views, expressed in the July and December official reports of Mr. Chase in Congress.

Much wonder and many surmises have originated among the people from the fact that Mr. Chase's antecedents on finance and his official reports were all unequivocally in favor of specie as the only money sanctioned by the Constitution, while his practice of issuing demand notes was in direct opposition to those sound principles expressed by him, and which have animated all our eminent statesmen, from Washington to the present time.—*World*.

The solution of the puzzle is easy enough. Mr. Chase has not changed his "sound principles" of currency. But he has the discernment to know that under the present war policy of the Government, involving vast expenditures without corresponding results, and a speedy end of the strife, those "sound principles" of currency cannot possibly be sustained, for any great length of time. He knows, too, that the Government cannot possibly change its war policy so as to produce decisive results, and end the controversy, so long as it neglects to proclaim a general emancipation and arm the slaves; and, still further, that the Government is not likely to change its course in this respect, so long as such papers as the *World* continue to denounce the measure. He probably knows, too, what the *World* will yet know, that no resort to taxation, however necessary and wise that course may be, can do more than to stave off the catastrophe for a few months.

If the *World* wants a "sound currency," it should not favor the policy of ignoring the existence or spurning the aid of a million able-bodied native American citizens, loyal to the core, in the very heart of the rebel States. A sound currency is the product of sound ethics.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.

Treasury Demand Notes.—The Committee on Ways and Means are now said to stand two to two in favor of reporting a bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 Treasury Demand Notes to be made a legal tender, with the privilege of converting them at option into six per cent. twenty year Government bonds, or 7-30 notes. It is also understood that a portion of the Committee are in favor of passing a tax-bill of \$200,000,000, believing that the country is not only prepared but willing to stand such a measure.—*Tribune*.

"A legal tender." We hope it is only meant to make Treasury Notes a legal tender for the payment of all dues to the Government. If it is intended to make them a legal tender for the payment of private dues, the Government might as well proclaim its own bankruptcy, in plain terms. Such a Bill should be entitled "An Act to impair the National Credit." Such would be the effect, without a ques-

tion. It would be authorizing debtors to pay their debts at 95, 90, or 85 cents on the dollar, as the currency depreciates. Debtors would delay paying their debts, as long as possible, to get the greatest possible benefit from the depreciation!

As to the Tax bill, the people must welcome it, of course, or submit to be conquered by Jeff. Davis—or—(dreadful alternative) conclude to obey God by liberating the slaves; and thus calling 700,000 loyal Southerners to their assistance, who are now compelled to work against them!

The Latest War News.—The telegraph from Fortress Monroe, on Friday, reported that a rumor was prevalent, to the effect that Gen. Wool had notified Gen. Huger, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city, the inference being, that it was about being attacked. The same authority had put the frigates *Minnesota* and *Cumberland* in war trim, preparatory to going up the Elizabeth river. The rumor needs confirmation. Seven companies of the New York Second, on the night of the 17th, made a reconnaissance from Newport News, drove in the enemy's pickets, and discovered his position at a distance of twelve miles from Camp Butler.

According to the letters of our correspondent, with the advance of Gen. Buell's army, from Munfordsville, up to the 14th inst., the preparations for an early advance were completed, but the weather had been so unfavorable, and the roads too miry for a movement against the enemy. Rifle pits and intrenchments were being made on the South bank of Green river, to protect the bridge in case of need. It was reported that Gen. Thomas's division had been moved from Columbia, and ordered to cross the river to threaten the rebels in the rear, but at last accounts he had halted on the north bank of the river. The rebel Maj.-Gen. Crittenden had arrived on the upper Cumberland, from East Tennessee, taking supreme command of Zollicoffer's army, and was taking measures of precaution against an expected attack upon his left flank. The rebel "Legislative Council" in the southern counties of Kentucky had authorized the enlistment of 25,000 men, to be commanded by Wm. Preston, ex-Minister to Spain, who was recently made a Major-General by Jeff. Davis. Of course the enlistment of such a force in Kentucky is simply impossible. The agents of the "Provisional Government" are now collecting rebel taxes in the southern counties, seizing whatever portable property can be found when the people do not pay up with alacrity. Devastations on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad continued between Munfordsville and Bowling Green. A Union expedition up the Cumberland or Tennessee river was feared by the rebels, and they had greatly strengthened the garrisons of Forts Henry and Donelson to meet it. A telegraphic dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says Gen. Buell's advance had reached South Carrollton, and would soon occupy Rochester, which is within thirty miles of Bowling Green. The dispatch further states that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Bowling Green on the approach of our forces. This intelligence may be considered "important, if true."

Deserters report 40,000 rebels at Columbus. Gen. Grant made a heavy reconnaissance on the afternoon of the 16th inst., going within five miles of Columbus, but no rebels were discovered. A dispatch from Cairo reports that on Friday night the expedition to Bloomfield returned successful, with forty rebel captives, including one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Adjutant and three Captains. A reconnaissance up the Tennessee river by the gunboat *Conestoga* had failed to discover any fortifications.

A dispatch from Rolla, Mo., says that the indications are that the troops there, under Gen. Sigel, will soon move eastward. The pickets of the enemy extend fourteen miles from Springfield, where Gen. Price is estimated to have about 12,000 men. Gen. McIntosh was reported as coming to his aid, with large re-enforcements, from Arkansas.

The North Carolina papers of Wednesday had heard nothing of the Burnside Expedition, which left Fortress Monroe on the preceding Saturday; and up to Friday morning at 8 o'clock, no tidings of it had reached Richmond, nor had it been heard of at Fortress Monroe up to the 18th. Its strength and probable destination was creating great commotion among the rebels. Roanoke Island, in Pamlico Sound, is said to have been abandoned by them, in dread of an attack, and the evacuation of Yorktown was reported as being prepared for.

From Hancock, Md., the report is that Gen. Jackson had disappeared with his whole force, and it is believed that he has retreated to Winchester. The weather is inclement and variable, and "all quiet on the Potomac."—*Tribune*.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

Kentucky.—Battle at Somerset.—On Friday night last the rebel General Zollicoffer, finding that General Thomas had manoeuvred so as to gain his rear, and had thus forced a fight upon him, marched out of his intrenchments at Mill Creek, on the Cumberland, and proceeded to attack General Schoepf in his camp at Somerset. The National pickets were driven in before daylight, and the battle commenced in the early morning. The field was a hotly contested one and the fight lasted until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Zollicoffer himself having been killed, the rebels fled back in confusion to their intrenchments, leaving their dead

and wounded on the field. This advantage was followed up rapidly by our victorious troops, who pursued the flying rebels to their fastness, where they were attacked on Sunday by the combined forces of Schoepf and Thomas, and still further punished. Our victory was most complete, and the National Flag now floats over the rebel intrenchments, lately thought to be impregnable. The losses on both sides are stated to be heavy. That of the rebels is put down at two hundred and seventy-five killed and wounded. Ours is not yet definitely known. The rebels lost all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons—in fact, everything.

From Cairo, we have an explanation of the late movement from that point down the Mississippi. It was intended, it appears, as a reconnaissance in force, and as such was eminently successful. An accurate knowledge was gained of the whole country about Columbia. It is understood, also, that the rebels at Camp Beauregard, near Mayfield, fled on the approach of our troops, leaving all their camp equipage behind them, which fell into the hands of our troops.

The Potomac.—Information is said to have reached Washington direct from Manassas that the rebels have already fallen back from that point.

The officers of the army headed by Adjutant General Thomas, yesterday called upon Ex-Secretary Cameron and paid their respects. The occasion was one of universal interest.

Gen. McClellan is now so fully recovered that he is able to attend to out-door duty, notwithstanding the bad state of the weather.

Fortress Monroe.—Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe do not confirm the report received from there on Saturday, to the effect that General Wool had notified General Huger to remove the women and children from Norfolk. It may be, however, that further intelligence upon the subject is suppressed. A flag of truce went up to Craney Island on Sunday, but brought down very little news. Ex-President Tyler is said to be very ill at Richmond. Not a word is said of the Burnside Expedition.

Ship Island.—Our correspondence from Ship Island, the rendezvous of the Butler Expedition, is to the 30th of December, and gives a very complete idea of the condition of affairs there up to that time. The troops since they landed there have been busily engaged in perfecting the defences, and making preparations for moving over to the mainland as soon as the rest of the expedition shall arrive. The National gunboats were doing very effective service in the vicinity, in keeping the coast clear of rebel traders. They had succeeded in stopping entirely the communication between New Orleans and Mobile. Since the action between the *Massachusetts* and the *Florida*, of which details have heretofore been given, the rebel gunboats cruising in the Mississippi Sound had kept out of harm's way. The headquarters of Flag-Officer McKean had been established at Ship Island, and measures were being taken whereby the most effective co-operation could be established between the military and naval forces. The news from the mainland, brought over by escaped negroes, is to the effect that there is a great scarcity of provisions, the inhabitants living principally on sweet potatoes and beef.—*Times*.

General Lane's Expedition.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, says:

As to the method of General Lane's operations, he proposes to march with thirty thousand, or, if he can procure them, with fifty thousand men, straight down into Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. The distance is about six hundred miles; the route is one of nature's best, extending through an open level country, with dry, firm soil, presenting few if any thickets or defiles whence surprises may be made. Whatever fighting is done must be done in the open field, which the rebels thus far have systematically avoided. General Lane will have as many of his men mounted as possible, and will probably have a large force assigned him from the superfluous regiments of cavalry now in the service. He presents peculiar inducements for this; as the horses, when once in Texas, will no longer be an expense to the government, foraging easily giving them the best support. He will take with him eight or nine splendid batteries, and two of the most efficient mortars. But he does not propose to rely alone upon regular means of warfare. He will use all means. He will not scruple to turn the friendly Indians to account, and will unhesitatingly use the fifty or seventy thousand negroes who are now in a half-starved condition in Northern Texas, whither they have been hurried off by their owners in Missouri, to prevent their escape. General Lane does not propose to maintain communication with any base of operation, but will put his columns straight on, subsisting them as he goes from the regions through which he passes, and directing their movements without restrictions or instruction in any shape, from head-quarters. He will probably get the active co-operation of thousands of Union men in Texas, but whether he does or not, he feels sure that Texas can bring no force strong enough to oppose him successfully. He expects to start from Kansas before the middle of February, and to see Galveston before March closes.

The especial object of this expedition is to crush rebellion, not slavery; and yet the inevitable effect must be to

make Texas a free State. The means employed will necessitate that, as an indirect consequence. General Lane proposes to issue no proclamations. He will simply march through the country receiving and turning to the most available account ALL who flock to his standard, whether white, red, or black, and hurling the mass as a thunderbolt against the rebellion, wherever found. Texas will be wrested from the Confederate grasp, and with it will fall all hope of extending the area of slavery, which was the grand object of the new empire. Slavery, instead of stretching itself indefinitely toward Central America, will find itself closely hemmed in on the very side where it most looked for expansion. Its daring aspiration will be baffled, its grand aim foiled. From the moment Texas is thus subdued, and made sure to the Union, the Confederacy must realize that there is nothing left worth struggling for. The girdled tree will soon perish.

Congress.—Senate.—Mr. Ward, of Ohio, introduced a bill which was referred, repealing the bill exempting witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee from examination before a Court of justice. A bill authorizing payment for property occupied by our troops was introduced and referred. The bill providing the penalty by death for spies and those forcing safeguards was discussed, and laid over until to-day. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, that no sufficient cause was found for his expulsion, was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment, without being disposed of. It appears to be somewhat uncertain whether the report of the Committee will be concurred in.

In the House, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Elections, against the right of Joseph Segar to a seat as representative from the Hampton District of Virginia. The report was laid over, and Mr. Segar meantime given the privilege of the floor, with leave to state his own case when it shall come up. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers killed in battle the bounty provided by law. A bill was introduced by Mr. Diven, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to establish an additional judicial district in this State. A bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the discharge, on the first of March, of all bands attached to the volunteer regiments. The Secretary of War was directed to send to the House the names of all those who distinguished themselves at the battle of Drainesville. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, gave notice that he will introduce a bill to abolish the Post-Office Department. A bill to establish Territorial Governments in the revolted States was referred to Judiciary Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, declaring that, in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriations now or hereafter to be made, or taxes now or hereafter to be laid, should be used towards the emancipation of the slaves. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, was laid on the table, ninety-one to thirty-seven. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties law. A resolution was adopted, on a motion from the Government Contract Committee, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Henry Hickley before the bar of the House for contempt. The Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of banks and other Corporations circulating money. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole—at least, the House went into Committee on the bill, but it was not mentioned once in the course of the debate, which was on the general subject of war and emancipation.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

Unfounded Rumors.—The story that the Rebel Army had been back from Manassas appears to have been unfounded. So, also, the report that Gen. Wool had given notice to the rebel General at Norfolk, to remove the women and children remains unconfirmed.

The death of Ex-President Tyler is announced this morning. He was born in 1790. His family are proud to claim a descent from the famous *Wat Tyler*, the old John Brown of England, in the time of Richard the Second.

"And a great descent it was!"

No news yet from the Burnside expedition.

Congress has authorized the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries of War, at a salary of \$3,000, for the term.

The rebels who fled from Somerset are said to be strengthening themselves at Bowling Green.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The State Legislature has adjourned to the 21st instant, to allow the water to subside from Sacramento. That city has been under water, from two to eleven feet deep, driving the people to the second stories of their houses and preventing the building fires for cooking food. Cooked provisions in large quantities were sent from this city to the people there, by two steamers, on Sunday last. The water has materially subsided since then, but the weather is still unfavorable.

The whole valley portions of the state have suffered most severely from this unprecedented inundation. Many millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed.

THE AFRICAN LOVE OF FREEDOM.

It is sometimes said that the black races do not desire their freedom, but all historical testimony runs to the contrary. We need not refer to the manifestations of their wishes in this respect which they have given since the outbreak of their master's rebellion. Wherever they could they have come into our lines, panting and eager to be made free. We have seen them watching with an anxious eye the approach of our troops, putting their ear to the ground, in the Indian fashion, in order to catch the distant tramp of their deliverers' horses, climbing the trees to see whether they could not discover in the far-off horizon the colors of our flag, and organizing among themselves a sort of Freemasonry for the transmission of news, and perhaps as a means of combining a general plan of action, should it be justified by the course of events. No sooner have we occupied a point of the rebels' shore than they have flocked to our standard, not as disorderly bands of savages, but as men flying from oppression, and, a few cases excepted, submissive, obedient, zealous and ready to help us in every way. They have dug out ditches, raised our palisades, strengthened our fortifications and served us as spies and scouts with an intelligence and fidelity indicative of their aptitude to be used in more difficult and higher tasks. In fact they have, in almost every instance, proved their intelligence and love of order, to the great benefit of our army and cause.

Nor is it the first time in the history of the United States that the blacks have shown their real love of freedom. At the period of the War of Independence they behaved towards the English, upon whom they looked as liberators, in the same manner as they do now towards us. According to English historians, the Africans slaves displayed the utmost perseverance in strengthening the works of their besieged camps, and in mounting their artillery. But their co-operation was rewarded by ingratitude, which we hope our authorities will not imitate.

When, in 1779, General Clinton, who was then in the vicinity of Charleston, withdrew to Beaufort, Port Royal, the same place which our troops now occupy, the three thousand blacks who, allured by hopes of freedom, had repaired in great numbers to his army, were either shipped to the West Indies or abandoned on the island where camps had been established. So great was the aversion of those who remained to return to their old masters, that they preferred to throw themselves into the water and swim after the boats which transported the English regiments from one island to another; when, overcome by fatigue, they would sometimes fasten to the sides of the boats, which, being already overcharged, were unable to bear the additional weight, so that soldiers were posted with cutlasses and bayonets to oblige them to keep at a proper distance. A number of the negroes, who refused to release their holds, had their fingers lopped off.

Many preferred to remain in the woods, exposed to all the horrors of want and disease, rather than go back to the planter's home. Several hundred met on Otter Island, where they were attacked by camp fevers, and, deprived as they were of medicine, attendance and comfort, died, every one of them, without a whisper of regret. Their dead bodies, as they lay exposed in the woods, were devoured by beasts and birds of prey; and to this day the island is strewn with their bones. How is it possible to doubt, after such an illustration as this, of the love of the black race for freedom and independence?—*Post.*

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

To the President of the United States:—We, the undersigned inhabitants of —, being anxious that this terrible war shall speedily terminate, and that it shall result in establishing permanent peace, and universal freedom, do most earnestly petition your Excellency to command the generals and other officers of our army, to proclaim protection to all loyal persons who flock to our banner, and to arm all able-bodied loyal men, who will volunteer for this work, North or South, without regard to any distinction of national descent or difference of complexion, and utterly disregarding all claims to human beings as property—and proclaim "liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The undersigned, citizens of — respectfully petition that, in accordance with the declared objects of the Constitution, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," to "the people of the United States" "and their posterity"—and especially at the present time, to preserve the Constitution and the Union, by suppressing the rebellion, you will provide, by law, for calling on all the inhabitants of the United States, of all conditions, bond and free, to aid in the support of the Government, assured of its protection, under the flag of our national union and freedom—and for proclaiming "liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Family Miscellany.

From the Atlantic Monthly for February.
AT PORT ROYAL.—1861.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The tent-lights glimmer on the land,
The ship-lights on the sea;
The night wind smooths with drifting sand
Our track on lone Tybee.

At last our grating keels outside,
Our good boats forward swing;
And while we ride the land-locked tide,
Our negroes row and sing.

For dear the bondman holds his gifts
Of music and of song;
The gold that kindly Nature sifts
Among his sands of wrong;

The power to make his toiling days
And poor home-comforts please;
The quaint relief of mirth that plays
With sorrow's minor keys.

Another glow than sunset's fire
Has filled the West with light,
Where field and garner, barn and byre
Are blazing through the night.

The land is wild with fear and hate,
The rout runs mad and fast;
From hand to hand, from gate to gate,
The flaming brand is passed.

The lurid glow falls strong across
Dark faces, broad with smiles:
Not theirs the terror, hate, and loss
That fire yon blazing piles.

With oar-strokes timing to their song,
They weave in simple lays
The pathos of remembered wrong,
The hope of better days—

The triumph-note that Miriam sung,
The joy of uncaged birds;
Softening with Africa's mellow tongue
Their broken Saxon words.

[SONG OF THE NEGRO BOATMAN.]

Oh, praise an' tanks! De Lord he come
To set de people free;
An' massa tink it day ob doom,
An' we ob jubilee.
De Lord dat heap de Red Sea waves
He jus' as 'troug as den;
He say de word; we las' night slaves;
To-day, de Lord's freemen.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn;
Oh, nebber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

Ole massa on he trabbles gone;
He leab de land behind;
De Lord's breff blow him fuder on,
Like corn-shuck in de wind.
We own de hoe, we own de plow,
We own de hands dat hold;
We sell de pig, we sell de cow,
But nebber chile be sold.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn;
Oh, nebber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

We pray de Lord; he gib us signs
Dat some day we be free;
De Norf-wind tell it to de pines,
De wild-duck to de sea;
We tink it when de church-bell ring
—We dream it in de dream;
De rice-bird mean it when he sing,
De eagle when he scream.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn;
Oh, nebber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

We know de promise nebber fail,
An' nebber lie de word;
So, like de 'postles in de jail,
We waited for de Lord:
An' now he open ebery door,
An' trow away de key;
He tink we lub him so before,
We lub him better free.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
He'll gib de rice an' corn;
So nebber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

So sing our dusky gondoliers;
And with a secret pain,
And smiles that seem akin to tears,
We hear the wild refrain.

We dare not share the negro's trust,
Nor yet his hope deny;
We only know that God is just,
And every wrong shall die.

Rude seems the song; each swarthy face,
Flame-lighted, ruder still;
We start to think that hopeless race
Must shape our good or ill;

That laws of changeless justice bind
Oppressor with oppressed;
And, close as sin and suffering joined,
We march to Fate abreast.

Sing on, poor hearts! your chant shall be
Our sign of blight or bloom—
The Vala-song of Liberty,
Or death-rune of our doom!

For the Principia.

LIVE HIGHER.

Live above the impure atmosphere of earth. Live above its meanness and selfishness, its injustice and wrong. Let not thy soul become embittered—let not thy heart become hardened. Rise above thy surroundings, above the angry whirl of conflicting passions, above the clouds and storms—into the clear, pure ether; into the light of heaven. Let not the wearying trifles of life have power over thee, let not its petty contentions triumph over thy better nature. Thou art made for nobler things—art capable of a higher life. Be true to thyself—true to thy God.

What though no human help is given; though no hearts, in quick, warm sympathy, interpret thine. Yet is God thine. Him in whom only thy soul cravings can be satisfied is thine. The Good, the Beautiful, the Infinite, knoweth and loveth thee.

The noble souls of past and present are thine. Thy struggles have been theirs—let their triumphs be thine. Thou hast sympathy. Be strong! Be brave! "Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again; wisely improve the present, it is thine; go forth into the untried future without fear, and with a manly heart." L. G.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF KINDNESS.

A servant of the Rev. Rowland Hill very lately died, and his master preached his funeral sermon to a numerous audience; in the course of which he mentioned the following anecdote: Many persons present were acquainted with the deceased, and have had in their power to observe his character and conduct. They can bear witness that I speak the truth, when I assert that for a considerable number of years past he has proved himself a perfectly sober, honest, industrious, and religious man, faithfully performing, as far as lay in his power, the duties of his station in life, and serving God with constancy and zeal; and yet this very man, this virtuous and pious man, was once a robber on the highway. More than thirty years ago, he stopped me on the high road, and demanded my money. Not at all intimidated, I argued with him. I asked him what could induce him to pursue so iniquitous a course of life? "I have been a coachman, sir," said he, "but am now out of place, and not being able to get a character, can obtain no employment, and am, therefore, obliged to resort to this means of gaining subsistence." I desired him to call upon me; he promised he would, and kept his word. I talked further with him, and offered to take him into my service. He consented, and ever since that period he has served me faithfully, and not me only, but he has faithfully served his God. And instead of having finished his life in a public, ignominious manner, with a depraved and hardened mind as he probably would soon have done, he has died in peace, rejoicing in hope, and prepared, we trust, for the society of just men made perfect. Till this day, this extraordinary occurrence has been confined to his breast and mine; I have never mentioned it, even to my dearest friend.—*From a London paper dated 1800,*

HOME, AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pit falls, which can only be avoided by the exercise of watchful care and circumspection. After each day's journey over this worse than corduroy turnpike, the wayfarer needs something more than rest. He requires solace and deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from the loving hearth, fond glances from bright eyes that

"Mark our coming;

And look brighter when we come;"

the welcome shouts of children, the thousand little arrangements for our comfort and employment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love: the gentle ministrations that disincumber us into an old, and easy seat before we are aware of it—these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconcile us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men. Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trial, by making them happy by their own fireside.

A MISSION OF THE ANGEL SORROW.

Often, to deepen our knowledge of Christ in prayer, is the mission of the angel sorrow. The truth is that we never feel him to be a necessity. Therefore God makes us feel that necessity. He tries us here, and he tries us there. He chastises us on this side, and he chastises us on that side. He probes us by the disclosure of one sin, and another, and a third, which have lain rankling in our deceived hearts. He removes, one after another, the objects in which we have been seeking the repose of idolatrous affections. He afflicts us in ways which we have not anticipated. He sends upon us the chastisements which he knows we shall feel most keenly. He pursues us when we would fain flee from his hand, and if need be, he shakes to pieces the whole framework of our plans of life by which we have been struggling to build together the service of God and the service of self, till at last he makes us feel that Christ is all that is left to us. On the basis of that single experience of Christ as a reality because a necessity, there arises an experience of blessedness in communion with God, which prayer expresses like a revelation. Such devotion is a jubilant psalm.—*Chr. Press.*

A LITTLE GIRL FOR SALE.

Her name was Morning Glory; she belonged to a girl's school in Shanghai, China, taught by a very excellent native Christian woman, and under the care of a missionary. Some of the other girls in the school were called Blue Pearl, Snow White, Little Phoenix, Red Agate, etc. These names are given to them by their teachers when they enter the school, and each one uses that name when writing, and keeps it through life. It is called her book name. Morning Glory, thirteen years old, is described as a very good girl, and "quite a Chinese beauty." One day her mother came to the missionary's wife in great distress, begging her to buy Morning Glory, offering to sell her for twenty dollars, then for ten, and finally for three. The good woman explained to her that she could not buy a child, and tried to convince her how wicked it was to think of selling her little daughter. But she told her with a perplexed air, that she must either sell her child, or let her husband go to prison, as they owed money which they could not pay, and she added, if she did not buy her, there was a Canton man who was very desirous of doing so.

Morning Glory, who had stood by, all the while, listening to this conversation, fixed her eyes on the missionary woman, with such a pale and anxious face, as to show plainly how much afraid she was of being sold to the Canton stranger. After much persuasion, the mother was made to promise not to sell her daughter, and some money was given her, to help to pay the debt she had complained of.

In the evening of that day the missionary's wife had occasion to go to the school-room, and was surprised to find there Morning Glory and her youngest sister, sitting alone

in the dark. They said, in answer to inquiries, that their mother had placed them there, and told them to stay till she came for them, it being understood that she would not come unless one of them were sold. What a scene for those poor, frightened, and anxious girls! In the gloom of darkness they awaited the terrible moment when they might be separated, and one of them taken to Canton, probably never to return. But the mother did not come, and the children were kindly cared for, by the good Christian lady. It was three weeks before the mother was seen again, and then, instead of selling her children, she begged of the missionary and his wife to keep them. They did so, and found them good and kind children, quick to learn, and anxious to improve, by all the instructions they received.

Little girls and boys, to say nothing of men and women, who read this narrative, will think the heathen an awfully degraded and wicked class of beings, for no others would sell their own children. It is indeed dreadful to think of the evils that the poor heathen children have to endure. Poor little children! And yet it was about the children that Christ said, "Suffer them to come unto me." O, how desirous should the children of Christian lands be that the poor heathen children should learn the way to God and heaven.

Little Morning Glory was a heathen child, and her friends were heathen. It makes us sad to think how cruel they must be to sell a child. But there is another country where children are sold. It is far away from China, the people are not heathen, they have the Bible, and yet they do just what the ignorant Chinese mother wanted to do with little Morning Glory. That country is ours. We are ashamed when we think of it. If the good people in other lands blame the ignorant Chinese for the sale of a little girl, what must they say of us. And what does God think, and what will he do to those who sell the little ones, of whom the Savior has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."—*Chr. Press.*

EDUCATIONAL SELF-DEVELOPMENT.

It can not be too early insisted upon that, in education the process of self-development should be encouraged, to the greatest possible extent. Children should be led to make their own inference. They should be told as little as possible, and induced to discover as much as possible. They should be put in the way of solving their own questions. To tell a child this, and to show it that, is not to show it how to observe, but to make it a mere recipient of others' observations—a proceeding which tends to weaken rather than strengthen its powers of self-instruction; which deprives it of the pleasures resulting from successful activity; which presents this all-attractive knowledge under the aspect of formal tuition; which thus generates that indifference, and even disgust, with which its lessons are not unfrequently regarded. On the other hand, to pursue the natural course, is simply to guide the intellect to its appropriate food; to join with the intellectual appetite the natural adjuncts; to induce, by the action of all this, an intensity of attention which insures perceptions alike vivid and complete; and to habituate the mind from the very beginning to that practice of self help that must ultimately follow.

RULES FOR TEACHERS.

1. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your scholars always understand that you mean what you say.
2. If you tell a pupil to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
3. Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.
4. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is far more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
5. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
6. Never allow of tale-bearing.

God loves to smile most upon his people when the world frowns most. When the world puts its iron chains upon their legs, then God puts his golden chains about their necks; when the world puts a bitter cup into their hands, then God drops some of his honey, some of his goodness and sweetness into them. When the world is ready to stone

them, then God gives them the white stone; and when the world is tearing their good names, then he gives them a new name, and none knows but he that has it—a name that is better than that of sons and daughters.—*Spurgeon's Smooth Stones.*

He is truly great, who is great in charity. He is truly great, who is little in his own eyes, and makes no account of the height of honor.—*Thomas a Kempis.*

He who makes an idol of his interests makes a martyr of his integrity.

Don't moralize to a man who is on his back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet, and then give him advice and means.

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